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## OUTRAGE RE-REPUBLICAN FRAUDS.

The Democratic party charge the Republicans with stealing the Presidency; they charge them with using the bayonet in many Southern States during the campaign of 1876; and with the check which would put to shame Satan himself, they charge the Republicans with carrying the States of Florida and Louisiana by fraud. The political history of this country does not afford us a more humiliating and disgraceful transaction than the conduct of the Democratic party in the South during the campaign of 1876. That party which has always marched hand in hand with treason, with fraud, with disorder and revolution, and with oppression, can never atone for the sin it committed in 1861, which brought on civil war; nor for its conduct in the Southern States in 1876, which not only deprived American citizens of the right to vote, but which resulted in outrages and cold-blooded murder. Because men were Republicans, because they were loyal, and could not be bought with money nor driven by threats, they were shot down like dogs, and the Democratic party of the North to-day, justifies the act. In the very face of these facts, with the garments of the party stained by innocent blood, the Potter committee, made by Democrats and controlled by Democrats, are on the hunt for Republican frauds!

Let us see what these Republican "frauds" are. The Democrats claim that the Republicans committed great "frauds" in Louisiana, whereby the State was given to Hayes. East Feliciana parish, has become almost famous on account of the connection which the villain James E. Anderson, had with the election there. In 1872 the vote stood:

Grant	1,667
Greeley	647
Republican Majority	1,020
In 1874 at the State election the vote was this:	
Republican	1,388
Democratic	547
Republican Majority	1,041

But under the Reign of Terror, when Tilden's agents were bent on carrying the State at all hazards, when the shot-gun, the revolver, and the bowie-knife were used by the Democrats to make Republicans either vote for Tilden or not vote at all, the vote was actually this:

Tilden	1,736
Hayes	None

The reader must bear in mind that at the registration in East Feliciana just before the election, when the full voting force of the parish was registered, there were returned 2,127 Republicans and 1,004 Democrats! Won't Potter's Democratic Committee, which is on the hunt for fraud, please find out and report, where those 2,127 Republicans were on the day of election? West Feliciana, which contained three Republicans to one Democrat at the registration just before the election, was made to give 1,248 for Tilden and only 778 for Hayes; and Vernon parish, in which there was a good Republican vote, was reported by the Democrats as casting not a single Republican vote! These are what the Democrats call Republican "frauds."

But this is not all. There were frauds as surprising and outrageous in other Southern States which probably the Potter Committee won't feel like hunting up. Mississippi was carried for Tilden solely by the power of the shot-gun and the knife. In 1872 the Presidential vote stood as follows:

Grant	81,916
Greeley	47,191
Republican Majority	34,725

The next year when a very light vote was cast throughout the State, with an unpopular candidate for Governor, the Republicans carried Mississippi by 21,403 majority. But in 1876, a year in which the disgrace of the Democratic party is fully written, the Democrats brought out their Ku-Klux and shot-gun companies, and by violence

Tilden	112,173
Hayes	92,605
Democratic Majority	19,568

In some counties in the State the Republicans were so terrified by the Ku-Klux, that they could not reach the polls. Take as an illustration a few counties which were strongly Republican at the last general election, and are to-day were the Republicans permitted to vote. Lowndes county, which has nearly 3,000 Republican majority, at the election in 1876, cast only two Republican votes, and 2,073 Democratic. Madison, which gave 1,500 Republican majority in 1872, and 1,300 in 1875, cast only 13 Republican votes. Tallahatchie, which cast 1,000 Republican votes in 1875, cast only one vote in 1876. Yazoo county gave a Republican majority of 1,800 in 1872, and in 1876 cast 3,672 votes for Tilden, and two only for Hayes. There are other counties which show the work of the Ku-Klux and the shot-gun as shamefully and disgracefully as those we have named, but we can continue the list no further.

The returns from Alabama show as deplorable a condition of things as exist in Louisiana or Mississippi. In 1872 the State gave nearly 11,000 Republican majority, but terrorism, Ku-Kluxism, ballot box stuffing, and the knife and gun, wiped that out in 1876, and substituted therefor a Democratic majority of 44,000. This is the way Mississippi and Alabama were carried for Tilden; it is the way the other Southern States were carried. Had there been an honest election in those States, one at which the black man as well as the white man could have gone un molested to the polls and cast his ballot for whomever he chose without fear or trembling, the majority for the Republican ticket would have been overwhelming.

## THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

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NUMBER 84

## THE NEWS.

## Meeting of the European Peace Congress at Berlin.

All the Great Powers of Europe Fully Represented.

## Prince Bismarck Elected Permanent President of the Congress.

## Doings of the Republican State Convention of Michigan.

## General Butler Occupies the Day in a Useless Cross Examination.

## Annual Session of the State Homeopathic Society at Milwaukee.

## A Sensation at the Wisconsin University at Madison.

## The Dodge County Treasurer Bound Over for Embezzlement.

## Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous Items.

## THE CONGRESS.

Their First Meeting—All the Diplomats Present—A Recess until Monday.

BERLIN, June 13.—The first sitting of the congress was held this afternoon in the Radwili Palace. The streets leading to the palace were crowded with spectators, anxious to see the diplomats as they arrived. Four mounted police agents kept the approaches to the great building clear. Lord Beaconsfield arrived last night at three minutes before 2 o'clock. The other members of the congress had previously arrived, all in full court dress and uniform, in the following order: Count Schouvaloff, Prince Gortschakoff, M. Ounvri Saduliah, the only Turkish plenipotentiary. Then the Italian, French, and Austrian representatives. The French plenipotentiaries alone arrived in an open carriage, because the weather, although quite warm, was rainy.

Prince Bismarck, in the uniform of his rank in the German army, surrounded by Prince Hohenzollern, Herr Radowicz, Count von Bulow, and Humbert Bismarck, received the plenipotentiaries in the salon which precedes the hall of the congress. An usher announced the plenipotentiaries by their diplomatic titles and by their name. Entering the congress hall five minutes past 2, Humbert Bismarck opened the folding doors of the hall of the congress. Prince Bismarck as President, passed in first. When the twenty-four plenipotentiaries and secretaries had entered the apartment, the door was closed. They were then assigned seats. The table occupies three sides of a quadrangle.

The congress at once proceeded to the verification of the powers of the plenipotentiaries of the various States represented, which established the absence of the Turkish plenipotentiaries, [with the exception of Saduliah, who announced that his colleagues would arrive this evening. The congress then passed to other business.

Prince Bismarck was then, by unanimous consent, chosen permanent President of the congress.

It was then decided to admit to the hall of the congress the counselors of the Russian Legation in Berlin, MM. Arapoff, Kozelue, and Baronski, the counselors of the Austrian Legation, M. von Mayran, Baron Passetti, and the counselor of the British Legation, Captain Fitz George.

The congress then adjourned to Monday next.

So far as the first day's work goes Prince Bismarck's plan has been carried out to the letter. His program for the session was to have the first sitting devoted to the formal verification of the powers and to the formation of the bureaux. He desired to have the second sitting held on Monday, in order to give time for the plenipotentiaries to exchange views, so that the discussion of the great question may begin on a clearer basis.

## MICHIGAN.

The State Convention of the Republicans at Detroit—Renomination of Governor Croswell and Lieutenant-Governor Sessions.

DETROIT, June 13.—The Republican State Convention which met in this city to-day, was the largest in numbers, the strongest in its personnel, and the most thoroughly representative in its character, ever known in the history of that party in this State. It consisted of 642 delegates, every organized county in the State being represented. When called to order in the spacious Opera House at 11 o'clock a. m., by Chairman Hookins, of the State Central Committee, it wholly filled the main floor of the auditorium, crowding spectators into the galleries and the balconies.

Among its members were the best-known leaders of the party in the State. The Convention was called to order at about half-past 11, by George H. Hoskins, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and prayer was offered by Dr. W. X. Ninde, of the Central Methodist church. The formal call was read, and Mr. Hoskins named, in behalf of the Committee, as temporary Chairman, James H. Stone, as Secretary of the Senate and General Manager of the Post and Tribune of this city. Mr. Stone made a brief address, accepting the position as tendered to him as one of the young Republicans of the State, and pledging earnest work in their behalf. He then reviewed the history of Republican rule in Michigan with much effect, and closed as follows:

The 170,000 Republican voters of this State know you will frame a platform of first-class timber; that it shall not contain a single unbecoming plank; that it will declare for the enforcement of equal rights for all men, for the maintenance, unimpeded and untrammelled, of national honor and the nation's credit; that it will enounce the efforts of selfish demagogues to bring ruin upon

the industrial and commercial interests of the country by arranging labor against capital; that it will brand as unpatriotic the men who would plunge the nation into anarchy, in order to put into the Presidential chair a sympathizer with treason who sought to buy his way into office, and thus restore to power a party that would bankrupt the Government by the payment of war claims to those who but yesterday were in the arms against our flag. [Applause.]

Mr. Chandler was received with great cheering, and spoke at some length amid frequent applause. He said whatever difference there might be in regard to the Administration, every Republican believed that President Hayes had been honestly elected. Mr. Chandler said that the name of the Greenback party, as now used, was a misnomer. When the old original Greenback party was formed he was there, and solemnly pledged himself "to make the greenbacks then issued equal in value to gold or silver as soon as possible; and we mean to do it!" (Great applause.) He denounced Communism, and predicted that, with a strong ticket, the Republicans would win again in this State. He closed amid great cheering.

The following State ticket was nominated: Governor—C. M. Croswell. Lieutenant Governor—Sessions. Secretary of State—Wm. Jenny. Treasurer—B. D. Pritchard. Auditor-General—W. T. Latimer. Attorney-General—Otto Kirchner.

## TIME WASTED.

General Butler Occupies the Potter Committee in a Useless Cross-Examination.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—General Butler has lost a day in useless cross-examination of General Smith, formerly Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, as to the circumstances under which Anderson got his brother into office. If the committee wastes as much time as they have done they will have to remain in session all summer.

The Matthews committee of the Senate will not attempt to do much until after Congress has adjourned. Anderson has stated within a few days, that Sypher, his pretended attorney, who is here with him and acts as a kind of body guard for his services from the Democrats, and Anderson is to have half the money.

## HOMEOPATHIC.

Annual Session of the State Homeopathic Medical Society.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—The Wisconsin State Homeopathic Medical Society began its fourteenth annual session at the Newhall house to-day. The attendance is good. Among the papers read was one from Dr. Martin, of this city, calling attention to the large increase in the number of still-births, principally on account of the employment of incompetent nurses known as midwives, the record showing 158 cases during the past year, only sixty-eight being reported by physicians. Legislation is recommended that the midwives be compelled to show themselves competent to discharge these duties that involve human life. The annual address was read by President Dr. H. L. Bradley, of Horton, Wisconsin. The session continues to-morrow.

## TOO MUCH LOVE.

A Sensation at the Wisconsin University at Madison—A Woman.

MADISON, June 13.—A sensation was created in the law class of the State University this morning. A woman named Anna Anderson marched in with a revolver. Going up to Mons. P. Jerdee of this city, she offered to shoot him, and the other students interfered and the woman was handed over to the police. She pleaded guilty before the police court, and was sentenced for six months. A love scrape is at the bottom of the affair. The woman is supposed to be rendered insane by her trouble.

## FRESH FISH.

The First Meeting of the New Board of Fish Commissioners.

MADISON, June 13.—The new Board of Fish Commissioners, as reorganized by Governor Smith at the late special session of the Legislature, under the new law of last winter, will hold their first meeting in this city, Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, June 18th. The new commission consists of Wm. W. Wood, of Madison, president; Prof. P. R. Hoy, of Racine; J. P. Antisdel, of Milwaukee; Hon. Mark Douglass, of Jackson county; Moses Harper, of Oshkosh, and Christopher Anderson, of Grant county.

## DEFALCATION.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 13.—The examination of O. W. Traynor, the defaulting Treasurer of Dodge county, before Justice Bertram, at Juneau, ended last evening, and resulted in Traynor being bound over to the next term of the Circuit Court in the sum of \$15,000, to answer to the charge of embezzling the county funds to the amount of \$20,500.

## SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

WAUSAU, Wis., June 13.—An all but fatal accident occurred yesterday to a farmer by the name of Weinkauf. While riding along the road in a wagon, a tree fell, killing both horses and knocking the man senseless. The man was taken up for dead, but from last accounts may recover.

## STATE CHARITIES.

MADISON, June 13.—The State Board of Charities have returned to the city. They have gone through the Delavan investigation and will report in ten or twelve days.

## Mrs. KATE HEITMANN, Mid-Wife,

Is a Regular Graduate of the  
St. Louis Eclectic Medical College.  
CUPPING AND VACCINATING.  
No. 12, Locust Street, Janesville, Wis.  
J1931W

## THE PIONEER BOYS.

By the autumn of the year 1793, the settlement known as Carpenter's station, on the eastern side of the Ohio river, in what is now the State of West Virginia, was in a flourishing condition, and numbered some thirty or forty families in its population. One of these families was named Johnson, and consisted of the father and mother and several children. Of their children, two were boys, named John and Henry Johnson, and aged respectively thirteen and eleven years.

Toward the close of the autumn, the boys were sent one evening to drive home the cows, which had wandered off beyond the settlement. The season was that delightful Indian summer time, when the Ohio valley puts on its richest hue of beauty and when the fascinations of its scenery is greater than at any other part of the year.

The boys, young as they were, were keenly alive to the beauty of the scene and moved along briskly; but, boy-like, when they had reached the foot of a hill which bordered the region behind the fort, they paused under a hickory tree, unable to resist its fascination and commenced to gather the nuts and crack and eat them. They sat down at the foot of the tree, and unmindful that the sunset was coming on and that the cows were still undiscovered, they gave their whole attention to the nuts. So you see, dear reader, pioneer boys were quite as apt to attend to pleasure before business as those of the present day; and we are very much inclined to believe that these two thought more about squirrels and nuts than about the cows and their parents.

They happened to look up at last, and John jumped to his feet in confusion, exclaiming:

"We shall catch it now, Hen. Yonder comes father and Uncle Joseph, and if they find us here instead of looking after the cows, they'll make us repent of it."

Henry looked in the direction indicated by his brother, and saw two men approaching them. The newcomers were dressed like the settlers at the station, and one of them carried a rifle in his hand. The boys commenced looking about very busily and calling the cows as loudly as they could.

In a few minutes the strangers came near enough for the boys to discover their real character; and the little fellows, with horror and dismay, found that they were in the presence of two red Indians. They were terribly frightened, and started to run away, but the Indians leveled their guns at them and threatened to kill them if they did not return. Trembling in every limb, the boys walked back slowly to their captors, expecting every moment to be killed and scalped.

One of the Indians could converse tolerably well in English; and he told the boys they would not harm them if they would not run away. He said they were looking for horses, and that the lads must go with them. They started off, and taking a circuitous route, they ascended a hill, and continued their search after horses. Little Henry was very much frightened; but his brother John contrived to whisper to him not to cry or show the Indians that he was alarmed, and to let him do the talking. John became very friendly with the Indians, and seemed to be delighted at his capture. He was glad that his father had taken him prisoner, that his father was a hard master, and kept him always at work, allowing him no time for play. He did not like such a life, but wanted to be free, and live in the woods, and be a hunter. He hoped they would take them to their tribe and make a warrior of him. The Indians were surprised and delighted at the language from a pale-face; and the one who could speak English told him they would make a "great braye" out of him, and that by the time he was grown he would have no white blood in him, but would be altogether an Indian. He became very intimate with the lads during their tramp, and gave him a small bag to carry. This bag was heavy, and the boy supposed it contained money.

About dusk, the Indians halted at a spring in a hollow place, about three miles from the fort. They made a fire and cooked their supper, which they shared with their prisoners. John Johnson made himself very useful in maintaining the fire and getting water for his captors, and received many grunts of satisfaction and approval. One of them asked him if he knew where there were any horses running about in the woods; but the boy, thinking it best to tell them the truth this time, assured them the settlers were very careful, and kept their horses up all the time, and that he did not think they would find much success in their efforts. When night came, the Indians covered up the fire; and piling the boys, made them lie down together. They then placed their blankets straps over them, and lay down, one on each side of them, on the ends of the straps. They lay awake for a long time, talking and laughing.

John, who was a little older than his fellow, entertained the savages with many amusing stories, which made them laugh heartily. These stories he told to the Indian who could speak English; and that one in his turn related them to his companion in his own language. Poor little Henry had not spoken a word since his capture; and, although silent, he was full of indignation against his brother for wanting to become an Indian, and being so friendly with them.

John Johnson, however, was merely carrying out a plan which he had conceived immediately after their capture. The lad had been born and brought up on the frontier, where he had lived in the society of Indian hunters all his life; and he was tolerably well versed in the art of border warfare, and was possessed of much intelligence and a courage in a boy so young. As soon as the Indians had captured his brother and himself, he had resolved to make his escape. This was his reason for telling his brother to say nothing, and let him do all the talking; and he had spent all the afternoon in trying to make friends of the savages and lull their suspicions to rest. He knew that his brother would not understand his motives for acting as he did; but he could not tell him without lessening their chances for escape.

After the savages died him and made him lie down for the night, his courage almost departed from him. The Indians, as I have said, had placed their leather straps over the boys, and were lying upon the ends of them, so that any attempt of the boys to get up would, by moving the straps, awake their captors. The situation seemed hopeless, but John determined to wait patiently and see if something more favorable did not happen. He whispered softly to his brother not to go to sleep, and after the Indians ceased talking lay silently thinking over the escapes of the various Indian hunters that he knew. He believed that the Indians had no fear of his trying to leave them; but how he should get out of their power he could not tell. Something must be done that night. He knew the spot where they were resting for the night, and could easily find his way back to the fort; but the next day the Indians would strike across the country toward their own people, and even should they succeed in escaping during this journey there was strong probability of their being retaken or of losing their way and dying of starvation, or of wandering into a camp of In-

dians. The necessity, therefore, of doing something that night, if anything was to be done at all, was imperative. The boy's mind was busy with these thoughts, but he felt that it was useless to make even the slightest attempt as long as the Indians were awake. The suspense in which the little fellow was placed was painful, and, in spite of the chilliness of the night, the thick perspiration stood heavy on his forehead.

At last, the heavy breathing of the savages convinced him that they were asleep. He could not move without waking them, however, and his condition was made no better by their unconsciousness than it had been before.

The night was quite cool, and in about an hour after the savages fell asleep, one of them becoming cold, lifted John in his arms and rolled him on the outside, and waspsoa breathing heavily against him. This was just what the lad wanted. The Indian had put him where he could move without disturbing the others, and had not only removed the strap from him, but had rolled off it himself. Profited by this, the boy slowly and cautiously rolled away from his companions, and commenced trying to undo the thong with which his hands were tied. Fortunately the Indians had not fastened him very securely. He worked slowly and softly—so slowly, indeed, that it seemed he would never free himself. Every movement seemed to his excited imagination more violent than was prudent; and he dreaded lest the Indians should suddenly awake and discover his attempt to escape. In such a case he felt sure they would kill him. The time wore away very slowly, but at length he succeeded in removing his fetters; and rising gently to his feet, he looked around to assure himself that all was well.

The huge forms of the Indians were stretched out at full length, and their heavy, regular breathing showed him that they were sound asleep. Another glance revealed to him the great round blue eyes of his little brother Henry, watching his movements with the most intense eagerness. He placed his finger warningly to his lips, to caution him not to follow not to make any sound that might alarm the savages; and then stepping cautiously to the boy's side, he raised the strap softly, and motioned to his brother to get upon his feet. The astonished Henry did so; and his brother led him softly a few paces away from the sleepers, and began to untie his hands.

How their hearts beat as they stood there in the dark woods, with danger and death so near them! The very sighing of the night wind, the rustling of the leaves, and the murmuring of the waters of the little stream by which they had encamped, made them start and tremble with fear. The slightest sound might arouse their captors, and then, poor boys! home to mother's face would never gladden their eyes again.

At last Henry's hands were released, and the boy, intent upon getting off safe, whispered to his brother:

"Come, now, brother John; let us run home as fast as we can. You know this would never do. Henry would be sure to arouse the Indians in attempting to run away, and he seized the little fellow, who had already turned to put his proposal into execution, by the shoulder firmly, and whispered to him:

"Don't run away, yet, Hen. If you do, you'll wake the Indians, and they will kill us. You mustn't stir yet, for we must keep close to the Indians before we go."

Henry was told to wait for he was a very little fellow, and only eleven years old, and his idea of killing one of the great stalwart savages that lay sleeping at his feet seemed to him an utter impossibility, but his brother told him that he must make the attempt, and after some consideration, the little fellow concluded to do so.

The plan upon which John decided would have done credit to an old hunter; and it is remarkable as coming from a boy so young, inasmuch as it exhibits an unusual degree of originality, fertility of resource, and determined courage. The lad was only twelve years old; but he had been fifty he could not have had much more firmness and determination. Stealing noiselessly up to the Indians, he took one of their rifles, which was loaded and primed, and cocking it, placed it on a log with the muzzle only an inch or two from the head of one of the Indians. He then placed Henry on the breach of the weapon, and made him put his finger on the trigger. He told him to pull the trigger and shoot the savage as soon as he should strike the other. Then stepping back he possessed himself of the Indian's tomahawk, and he found that it would be impossible to remove the rifle without disturbing the owner. He grasped the tomahawk firmly, and then, assuming himself by a glance that his younger brother was ready to co-operate with him, he stepped softly to the sleeper's side and placed himself astride one of them. They were still unconscious, the fatigue of their long march on the previous day having thrown them into a profound slumber. The boy raised the tomahawk with both hands, and concentrating all the energies in the blow, struck the sleeper with it. The blow fell on the back of the Indian's neck, and a little to the side, so as not to be fatal. Half stunned, the savage man attempted to spring up and defend himself, but John struck him again, this time on the head. Even this blow, though it cut through the skull with a horrible crash, did not kill the man; but the little fellow, rendered desperate by the gravity of his situation, struck him so fast and so often, and with such fatal effect, that, as the lad afterwards expressed it himself, "the breach of the weapon and made him put his finger on the trigger. He told him to pull the trigger and shoot the savage as soon as he should strike the other. Then stepping back he possessed himself of the Indian's tomahawk, and he found that it would be impossible to remove the rifle without disturbing the owner. He grasped the tomahawk firmly, and then, assuming himself by a glance that his younger brother was ready to co-operate with him, he stepped softly to the sleeper's side and placed himself astride one of them. They were still unconscious, the fatigue of their long march on the previous day having thrown them into a profound slumber. 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FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878.

## MILWAUKEE &amp; ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Trains at Janesville station.

ARRIVE—

From Monroe.....5:53 a. m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....4:45 p. m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....7:45 p. m.

From Monroe (Freight).....1:30 p. m.

DEPART—

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....5:53 a. m.

For Madison, Milwaukee and East.....12:10 p. m.

For Madison, Milwaukee and East.....3:45 p. m.

For Monroe (Freight).....1:30 p. m.

L. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'g Agent.

## Chicago &amp; Northwestern R. R.

Trains at Janesville Station.

ARRIVE—

Day Express.....1:30 p. m.

Fond du Lac passenger.....5:45 p. m.

DEPART—

Day Express.....2:30 p. m.

Fond du Lac passenger.....5:55 a. m.

M. HUGHETT, Gen'l Supt.

J. A. DENNISTON, General Passenger Agent.

## WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

FROM CLINTON JUNCTION.

10:00 A. M.—Going West, mail and passenger for

Rock Island and intermediate points.

1:15 P. M.—Going East, mail and passenger for

Racine, making connections with

Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul R.

R. at Western Union Junction.

3:30 P. M.—Going East, passenger for Racine,

connection as above.

## Post-Office—Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way.....1:30 p. m.

Madison and Milwaukee.....7 a. m.

Chicago Through, Night via Milton and

Watertown Junctions.....7:30 a. m.

Green Bay and Way.....9:30 a. m.

Monroe and Way.....9:30 a. m.

Madison and Way.....1:30 p. m.

Milwaukee and Way.....5:30 p. m.

OVERLAND MAILS ARRIVE.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thurs-

days and Saturdays.....12:30 p. m.

Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays

and Saturdays.....2:30 p. m.

East Troy, via Johnsonville, Mondays,

Wednesdays and Fridays.....6:30 p. m.

Beloit stage.....11:30 a. m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Janesville and Milwaukee.....8 p. m.

Chicago Through, Night via Milton and

Watertown Junctions.....8:30 p. m.

Chicago and Way.....9:30 p. m.

All points East, West and South of

Chicago via Milton Junction.....9:30 p. m.

Green Bay and Way, including Minne-

sota, Northern Michigan and Northern

Iowa.....1:10 p. m.

Milwaukee and Way.....11:50 a. m.

West, Madison, via M. &amp; St. P. R. R.,

including Northern Iowa.....3:30 p. m.

Monroe, Brodhead and Way.....7:15 p. m.

Rockford, Freeport and Way.....9:30 p. m.

OVERLAND MAILS CLOSE.

Beloit stage.....4:30 p. m.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thurs-

days and Saturdays.....2:30 p. m.

East Troy, via Johnsonville, Mondays,

Wednesdays and Fridays.....7:30 a. m.

Emerald Grove and Freeport, Tuesdays,

Thursdays and Saturdays.....2:30 p. m.

## POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. On Sundays

from 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. Money Order and Regis-

tered Letter Department open from 8:30 a. m. to

12:30 p. m. and from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m., except during

the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped

envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at

East front window from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Orders

for stamped envelopes with return card printed

thereon should be left at the Money order De-

partment.

On Saturday night only, a through pouch from

Chicago is received on the Fast Mail train, and

on Monday morning only, a through pouch

is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the

7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can

post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and

departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much

inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

## Methods of Success.

New York Tribune.

The tendency to disfigure dead walls and

prominent scenery with reckless advertis-

ments seems to be decreasing. That meth-

od has had its day of fashion. While it is

listed in force it surprised a few people

and disgusted many. The extent to which

it was carried would have overdone it, even

if the system had been meritorious, for it is

a fact that an uninhabited and almost in-

accessible island of the Aleutian group has

the advertisement of a once popular bever-

age lettered on a rock that faces the North

Pac Ocean.

For a while there was a sort of competi-

tion in this matter of putting

signs in out of the way places, and the pub-

lic was supposed to take some interest in

such displays of enterprise. Goods that

could not be sold through the regular chan-

nels of trade, nostrums and worthless gim-

cracks furnished the staple for this kind of

advertising; but even the vendors of such

wares found it unprofitable at last, and now

the practice may be said to be confined to

greenhorns in business.

But equally absurd methods of advertis-

ing still flourish, in which the principle

seems to be to put the display in the most

out-of-the-way place, where the public

will be the least likely to find it. So far as

buyers are concerned the so-called "trade

journals" are about as likely to ex-

cite the general reader as is the desolate

rock on the Aleutian coast. The circula-

tion of those journals is chiefly among ri-

vals in the trade of selling; perhaps the

best evidence as to the interest of the pub-

lic in such literature is that it is never

bought except from the office of publica-

tion. The trade journal is never seen on

the news stand. To put it mathematically,

there are at least nine chances out of ten in

favor of advertising one's business in a

reputable newspaper. For all the better

class goods, too, it is the better class of

people that advertisers desire to reach.

The journals they should seek, therefore,

are those which are known and every-

where recognized as having the largest cir-

culation among the best people.

## CAMPAIGN

## NEWSPAPERS

Parties contemplating the publication of newspapers

during the fall campaign should not fail to correspond

with us. We are prepared to furnish the National,

National, Hard Money or Republican newspapers upon

short notice and very favorable terms. To can also

supply "inside" or "outside" for five, six or seven

copies, with or without advertisements, in a

summer that cannot fail to give satisfaction. For fur-

ther particulars, address our office at 117 N. W.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 117

119 &amp; 121 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. L. J. J.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SWEET JACKSON'S BEST NAVY TOBACCO

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for

its purity and excellence and having the best tobacco

ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely

reproduced on the wrapper, and the best tobacco

is every place, sold by dealers. Send for sample,

see J. A. DENNISTON &amp; CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

## I CURE FITS!!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop

them for a time and then have them return again,

I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician,

and have made the disease of

Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness

a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure

the worst cases. Because others have failed to

cure is no reason for not now receiving a cure from

me. Send me at once for a Treatise and a Free

Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give express

and postpaid. It costs you nothing for a trial, and

I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 181

Pearl St. New York.

## PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pi-

ano, cost \$1,600, only

\$1,250. Superb Grand Square Piano, cost \$1,100

only \$750. Elegant Upright Piano, cost \$800,

only \$550. New Style Upright Piano \$725.00

Organs \$35. Organs 12 stops, \$725.00

Church Organs, 10 stops, cost \$300, only \$115.

Elegant \$375 Mirror Top Organs only \$100.

Tremendous sacrifice to close out pre-

sent stock. New Steam Factory soon to be

erected. Newspaper with much information

sent cost of Pianos and Organs. SENT

FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY,

Washington, N. J.

## 40 Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cents.

Agents' outfit 10c. L. JONES &amp; CO.,

Nassau, N. Y.

## 25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, Damask. Assort-

ed in 25 styles, with name, 10c. Nassau

Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

## A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fire-

side Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free.

Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## REMOVAL

## Isaac Farnsworth

Has this day removed the bal-

ance of his stock to the store of

Mr. John Wingate, No. 39 West

Milwaukee Street, where he

will be pleased to see his friends,

and all those desiring to secure

bargains in Dry Goods will do

well to call, as I am bound to

close out the entire stock in a

very few days, and in order to

do so shall sell all goods very

cheap.

I have still a very desirable

assortment of White Goods, of

all kinds, which will be sold at

great sacrifice in order to close

them out; also Laces and Lace

Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Flan-

nels, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Remember the place, viz., the

Crockery Store of J. H. Win-

gate, No. 39 West Milwaukee

Street, and be sure and call ear-

ly and secure bargains.

ISAAC FARNSWORTH,

Janesville, June 3d, 1878,

## RUBBER

Boots, Dress Shields, Belting, Packing, Tubing, Beds, Pillows, Cushions, Bags, Penholders, Rulers, Inkstands, Bands, Erasers, Cards, Flasks, Funnels, Scoops, Gymnasiums, Wingers, Tambors, Stockings, Umbrellas, Canes, Chair Ties, Sponges, Ship Jars, Caudexes, Finger Coils, etc., etc.

Dress Shields, Glove Cleaners, Cuff Pins, Shawl Pins, Shaver Buttons, Vest Chains, Guard Chains, Earrings, Napk'n Rings, Teething Rings, Lockets, Bracelets, Thimbles, Shootings, Corks, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Bells, Dolls, Cuddling Dolls, Toys, Pipes, Cigarettes, Sums, Webbing, Buckets, Pails, Spatulas, Leather Belting, Table and Car-

riage Oil Cloths.

At Lowest New York Prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

## Goodyear Rubber

## COMPANY,

J. A. SUTHERLAND, Agent,

370 East Water St., Milwaukee.

Branch of the Goodyear Rubber Co., New York.

Send for Price List.

## Notice of Taking Depositions

For sale by the GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

## GROCERIES, &amp; C.

## CRACKERS! CRACKERS!

Have the following named crackers for sale.

They embrace the best varieties made, and are

from the best manufacturers in this country and

England:

Soda, Biscuits, Chocolate Wafers,

Vanilla Wafers, Milk Wafers,

Butter, Milk, Cornmeal,

Kecoma, Prince Alberts,

Graham, East Lakes,

Glen Cove, Newell's,

Imperial, Peaches Soda,

Peaches Cream, Kinderarten,

Also Cocoa and Almonds, Macaroons, Lady

Fingers, Coffee Cake, Kisses, &amp;c., &amp;c.

J. A. DENNISTON,

49 West Milwaukee Street,

Pearl St. New York.

## BUTTER IN SPRUCE TUBS.

We want 100 Tubs of

CHOICE DAIRY PACKING BUTTER.

Put up in

Spruce Tubs!

And will pay the Cash for it. We also have on

hand a full line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries!

Which we are selling at hard time prices. Give

us a call and try our 50 cents Java, and

Yours respectfully,

G. W. HAWES,

mylaidawly Nos. 1 &amp; 3 Main St.

## Something that the

## Workingmen

## Should Know!

As well as all others who purchase Groceries and

Provisions, that

## VANKIRK,---the GROCER!

Is selling the best 50c New Crop Japan Tea in the

city. All grades of Sugars at CHICAGO PRICES,

freight added.

Finest English Breakfast and Oolong Tea. 50c

Finest Young Hyson Tea.....100

Best 60c Tea.....100

25c 25c.....100

25c 25c.....100

1 Gal. Canned Apples, preserved.....40

25c Canned Tomatoes.....15

Canned Corn.....15

Canned Beans.....15

Dried Blackberries.....10

Prunes.....10

California Peaches.....10

Raisins.....10

Rio Coffee, ground and unground.....25

Old Government Java Coffee.....25

Fine Cut Tobacco.....25

Very Choice.....25

Prime Spanish Smoking.....25

6 Havana Cigars.....25

8 Choice Domestic Cigars for.....25

Best Roll Butter.....25

Butter in large tubs.....15

Choice Potatoes per bushel.....25







